SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

Amusements To-Day, American Institute - Party rigidh National Exhibition

American Institute—Forty-Figure Science Administrative Depth Theatre—Down. Mather.

Dity's Theatre—Down. Mather.

Pitts Avenus Theatre—Holder.

Erond Open House—The Mighty Dollar. Mathres.

Baverly's Theatre—Holder. Mathres. hoster & Bint's Garden-Concert. Row York Aquarium-II. H. S. Pinsfore. Matines. Albin's Garden Enrichment Matines.

Olympic Thentee - The French Spy. Mattnes. Park Theatre—Our American Cousts, Mattice, for a Prancisco Minsteels—Bushway and 20th et. Mair Ktandord Theatre—Merchant of Ventes, Malines, Theatre Comiques—Mailigan Guard Chowder, Matines, Luion Square Theatre My Partner, Mr. Wallack's Theatre-Contempt of Court. Matines.

No Incorporated Political Societies.

Our opposition to Tammany Hall has a deeper and more abiding foundation than the course it sees fit to pursue in the present campaign. It seems to us that such fixed and permanent political corporations are not in harmony with the genius of our free and popular system of government. Here we have two established, incorporated political bodies in this city. Sometimes one is in the ascendant, and sometimes the other; but no Governor of the State can be elected against the opposition of the one of these two political corperations which is identified with the party to which the candidate belongs.

Now, no such permanent political corporation was contemplated by those who planned our State Government, or they would prob ably have guarded against it.

We look upon the continuance of corporations like the Tammany Society as inconsistent with the greatest degree of freedom and independence of the people.

Exterminating the Utes.

There is little doubt that the revolt of a certain number of the White River Utes against an imbecile civilian control, propped up by bayonets, will be seized as a plea for robbing the whole tribe of their rich reservation and driving them from Colorado.

Already Gen. SHERIDAN, flushed with the gallant defence made by Payne and the gallant rescue effected by Dodge and MERRITT, announces that he will put troops enough around the reservation to annihilate the Utes. The very people who were only the other day crying shame against the British for treating the Zulu King, their brave enemy, as a common felon, setting a price on his head, are now styling the Ute warriors murderers of Thornburgh, and demanding that they shall be hanged and the lands of the whole band confiscated.

It is difficult to imagine a more frivolous pretext than the one on which the Indian Bureau's agent resorted to military force to crush the Utes. He wanted to plough a small piece of reservation land that did not belong to him and that did belong to the Utes, who were using it for grazing. The Utes persisted that it should be kept for grazing; and as this touched the vanity of MEEKER, who had been an agricultural editor, and thought he knew the best uses of land, he called for troops to come and pro tect his ploughing. That calling for troops was the flinging down of the gauntlet, the act of war. The Utes acted as any white nation would have done in anticipating the troops by making the first attack.

To show the folly which brought on this war, it is only necessary to quote the last letter written by MEEKER to the Governor of Colorado: "I think it high time that these Indians should be taught to behave themselves equally with the white people, and I might as well try it on as anybody else." Fine language and a fine spirit, this, for the nominal protector of Indians on their own reservation!

But the fact that this conflict was precinitated by ignorant recklessness will not avail anything to preserve the Utes from their fate of final despoiling. The spirit in which the first tidings of Agent MEEKER's trouble were received outside the reservation is indicated by the following passage from the Denver News of Sept. 16:

"The troopers have been skirmishing around on the ragged edge of the reservation for some time, but will now put in a first appearance at the agency and heard the ion in his den. These flery, untamed Utes wont work, and they want permit any body else to work. There does to the body him of Colombia industry should be defined out."

If, before the war began, the petty dispute of the Utes with their agent was hailed as a reason for expelling them from Colorado, they have far less chance of justice now. Their history will doubtless be like that of Chief Joseph and the nontreaty Nez Perces, driven to war because greedy settlers coveted their valuable lands. and then robbed of their homes forever.

Drunkenness Among Preachers.

The Rev. Joseph B. Cleaver of Brooklyr made the subject of his Sunday night's sermon "Drunkenness Among Preachers." It seems rather a startling theme, and yet that preachers sometimes, get drunk is true, as Mr. CLEAVER affirmed. In every insbriate asylum you will find a fair percentage of min isters, and the newspapers are daily reporting conduct on the part of elergymen which was confessedly or probably the result of too much drinking.

As a class, preachers would seem to be pecultarly open to the temptation to use stimulants. They are generally men who make free use of their emotions, and while other people may refrain from letting them in public at least, ministers are expected to rather cultivate the display of their feelings. A degree of emotional excite ment is excused in them which might stir up laughter at an ordinary man's expense. So far as their feelings are concerned, they are allowed a good deal of the liberty accorded to women.

Ministers being such creatures of emotion they are liable to periods of elevation and depression, to a sort of hysteria, during which the resort to artificial stimulation of some kind is not at all surprising. The tem perament which their liabits and occupation encourage is, however, just the one to which stimulants are most injurious. When women take to drinking heavily and the indulgence becomes confirmed in them, it grows into a worse passion even than the mania for drink in mea. They will consume prodigious quantities of liquor of all sorts and their cure is hard to effect. Women also, are among the worst victims of oplum eating, and the number of them who are now constantly under the influence of that nareotle is vastly greater than is perhaps commonly supposed. Many ministers, too, are shaves of this drug.

But that drunkermess is very prevalent of them avoid the temptation to drink too much by not dending at all, and the fear of keep them straight. Many others drink in moderation, Die perhaps the majority of their parishioners, and there is nothing in | son. their creed to prove at their doing it. Privats | Of course it will be idle to vote for Mr. and narrows have always had the reputa- | Kinnry when no election is holden; but is it | pedestrianism.

tion of being good trencher men, and their capacity for wine and beer has become al-

most proverbial.

Though the facts do not justify any charge of drunkenness against ministers as a class, there are enough of them to justify Mr. CLEAVER in saying that "preachers'do now use alcoholic drinks as a beverage, and in excess." Of course, if any large number of men drink alcohol as a beverage, some if not most of them get away with more rum, or whiskey, or wine, or beer, than is good for them. The quantity a man can consume to advantage is below the limit set for themselves by the majority of even moderate drinkers, and most people who drink at all, clergymen as well as other men, will at some time feel their liquor very decidedly in their heads, if not in their legs.

The meanest kind of drinking is the hypo critical sort, the secret indulgence of men who pretend that their principles are against the practice in which they slyly engage. Some ministers, we are sorry to say belong to this class of tipplers. If they want wine at their dinner, let them take i openly and not drink cold water there while they keep whiskey and brandy for secret tippling in the closet. They are less likely to become drunkards if they are honest about drinking, and they can then look at themselves in the glass with less shame.

But ministers, being men, must be expected to have the ordinary human appe tites, and nobody can blame them because they have them. They must, however, take special pains to keep them under control. They will be wise, therefore, to write their sermons while their heads are in a normal state, even if spirits do seem to set their ideas to working; for they are apt to be indoor men who suffer greatly from the effects of free stimulation. Two American Bishops came to grief, ecclesiastically if not socially, partly by reason of too steady use of the brandy bottle; and men whose emotions are so much played on as those of ministers, are in especial danger when they further inflame them with alcohol.

Still, taking them as a whole, our preach ers are pretty sober men, so far as alcohol is concerned.

The Sun's Correspondence.

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., has lately published an account of a successful experiment made in Quincy, Mass., in the direction of improving the system of ordinary common school teaching. The School Committee, having undertaken a real and thorough, instead of the old formal examination of the schools, found the re sults of the instruction altogether unsatisfactory. The pupils had a plenty of knowledge acquired by rote, but they were wo fully ignorant outside of that, and unable to apply what they had learned.

For instance, they could parse and con strue sentences without fault, and repeat the rules of grammar like the multiplication table, but they could neither write with facility nor read fluently. They were unable to write correctly an ordinary letter. The Committee, therefore, set to work to reform the whole system, and its first step was to reduce the number of studies, and to so teach them that the pupils should be able to use the knowledge they acquired. After five years' working, the new plan has accomplished results which gratify both the teachers and parents, and the youngsters

are becoming fond of going to school. In criticising our public schools we hav called attention to the same evils here which have been remedied at Quincy. The discovery made there regarding the inability of the scholars to write with correctness and propriety, though they had grammatical rules at their fingers' ends and could parse skilfully, is not surprising. A boy may know his grammar by heart, and yet speak and write in violation of its rules, because the people about him speak improperly, and he is not taught to express himself in writing. A comparatively small percentage of college graduates, even, know how to use

their language to good purpose. It is remarkable, therefore, how well expressed are most of the letters which come to The Sun. Our daily correspon probably larger than that of any other newspaper in the country, and we do not believe there is another journal anywhere which gets so many letters of all sorts as this. The report of the British Postmaster-General shows that the largest number of letters and other mailed documents received daily by any one firm or company in London is about 3,000. We do not get so heavy

a daily mail as that, but it is enormous. Of these letters, besides those of regular correspondents and the business communieations of subscribers, are a vast number of letters of inquiry, criticism, suggestion, or voluntary information. They come from people of all sorts, educated and uneducated, and yet, with rare exceptions, they are expressed intelligently and to the purpose. The spelling may sometimes be bad, the writing defective, and the grammar in need of amendment; but they say clearly and tersely, as a rule, what their authors wish to say, and many of them are models of writing, so far as the exact expression of

what their writers intend is concerned. Wny is this? May we not explain it by saving that these writers have had good schooling in reading THE SUN itself? The Quincy School Committee was wise in dis placing the musty old Reader, in which their pupils had little or no interest, and substituting articles from current periodicals in which they are interested.

When to Vote for John Kelly.

It is said by the papers supporting Mr. John Kelly that he will receive a great many thousand votes. Mr. KELLY is evidently very anxious to obtain all the votes he can possibly get. He likes to have men hurrah for him, and many persons seem disposed to hurral for him.

Now is there not a way to yent this disposition to hurral for JOHN KELLY and to indulge in the fancy for voting in his favor without doing any harm? Mr. KELLY was reported and we have no

doubt correctly as saying, just after his commation, that he had no expectation of seing elected; he only hoped to defeat Gov. ROBINSON.

Of course to vote for a candidate whose lection is conceded to be an impossibility is merely child's play. It can be productive of no practical good. Manifestly, therefore, to vote for Mr.

KELLY on election day is to waste the precious franchise of a freeman, and make naught of a bailot. Wise and thoughtful men, who cetimate at their true value our free institutions, burdly want to do so senseless a thing as that.

We would suggest, therefore, as a feasible solution of the difficulty, that the using preachers is not true. A large part | Kelly men harralt for their candidate till they are hearse, and that they vote for him on any day they choose prior to elecdilicopinion, of ruinous scaudal, helps to tion; but that on election day they go regularly to the pells and vote for the regular Democratic candidate, Lucius Roben-

not equally kile at any time to vote for a candidate who is absolutely certain of being eaten?

Happy thought: Last day of the walk. It is bad news that the English authorities have thought it necessary to place the people of an entire Irish county under close military sur

veillance. The English authorities ought to see that it is a matter of much greater and more immediat moment to England to allay the discontent of the Irish people by a real redress of real griev ances than to punish the Cabul mutineers, so called, or to carry into effect Sir Bartle Frene's plans for the political reconstruction of South Africa.

It is deemed of sufficient importance to be elegraphed across the Atlantic that INDEX Noves, Minister to France, and Lucius Fair CHILD, American Consul to Paris, are to take three months' trip to Egypt and Spain. Noves spent the hot summer months in cool Sweder and Norway and now that winter weather ap proaches he proposes to bask in the sunshine of the Nile. That he is able to devote half a year to junketing and pleasure hunting in countrie far away from his post shows the kind of services for which he draws a salary of \$17,500

The coming of English farmer immigrants with eash in their pockets and a resolute pur pose in their hearts, is a sign of the times. Two parties of them, aggregating more than five nundred persons, have already landed here and have pushed on to the broad and fertil acres of northern Texas. Two hundred and fifty more sailed vesterday from Liverpool for the same destination. England's land system has driven them out.

New York's welcome to the military com pany from Georgia, that is to be here to-day should not be less warm than that extended to them in Philadelphia. This visit has been long in contemplation by the Atlanta guardsmen Its object, in addition to being in the nature of an excursion, is to observe the national guard system of the North, and to profit thereby Hence the armories are to be inspected, and the evolutions of the regiments watched.

Vesterday's races at Newmarket vielded another defeat and another triumph to American horses—an additional defeat for Parole in the Second Great Challenge Stakes, and a vicory for Mr. TEN BROECK'S Moccolo, winning selling sweepstakes from the favorite Dream and. In a handicap race, Mr. LORILLARD' Geraldine came in a good third among twelve nd in the Prendergast Stakes Pappoose can in fifth. It will be remembered that Pappoos was third for the Hopeful Stakes at the New market First October meeting and Geraldin was fourth among thirteen for the Nursery Stakes at the same meeting. Thus these two youngsters continue to do creditably in Eng and, if not always the very best possible

The question has probably suggested it self to some minds whether Public Prosecute ABEEL of Newark would have found his duty so painful, or, at all events, would have though it necessary to confide his emotions to the jury f the coachman had shot the paying teller is stead of the paying teller shooting the coach

It now turns out that the citizen of Nev York has some rights which even a policeman s bound to respect. It must be a revelation to the average policeman that he cannot safely in sult, arrest, club, and imprison peaceable citi zens as the whim takes him. But the language used by Judge Spetz in charging the jury is the case of McIntyne against Policeman Rai MUS for false imprisonment is so explicit and emphatic that there cannot be any question about ts meaning. The Judge said that a policeman and no sort of right under the law to arrest citizen without proper cause, and that resist ance "to any extent necessary" to the police man who attempts to make a false arrest is law ful and justifiable. "The time has come," said the Judge, "when something should be done to discourage officers from interfering with peaceable people, and from exercising authority for which there is no foundation in law or in

Let the uniformed skull-smashers of this city paste these words on their clubs, and ponder them in leisure moments.

All fevers run their course, if you give them time enough. The pedestrian fever has hung on tediously, but the crisis was safely passed when sturdy little Sawed-off ROWELL by the kind offices of Mr. Atkinson, sun rescuing the ASTLEY belt from Mr. WESTON' creditors.

Heroism and seldierly skill so conspicuous is those of PATNE and Dodge should be rewarded by decently prompt promotion. Any military system is bad which renders this promotion impossible until after it has first been given to a long list of officers enseenced in college professorships, or stationed at bookkeep ers' desks in Washington bureaus, or vegetating for years together at favorite watering place where the chief winter occupation of garrisoned officers may be to go to the theatre, and th chief summer occupation to play croquet with lady visitors. No doubt many of these officers would be as ready, if required, to do and dare on the Indian frontier as PAYNE and DODGE but the readiness cannot be ranked with the performance. Officers and men who spend their lives in the hardest and most dangerous service should have the chief rewards in pay and promotion.

Connecticut had a narrow escape from a Poensset tragedy the other day. One HIRAM REYNOLDS, living in a suburb of Bridgeport, got the notion into his crazy head that he must sacrifice one of his children, and started for th school house, knife in hand, to obey what he supposed to be the Divine will. Luckily the neighbors stopped him on the way, and he is now safely ledged in the State asylum for the

Policeman FREDERICK RADMUS thought fine sport, no doubt, to insuit a respectable young lady, to bully her escort, and finally to cap the joke by dragging him off to the station house and having him locked up over night. lut even such fine sport as this is rather dear at \$2.500-the sum which a jury has now conlemned Policeman Physicist Radmus to hand over to the victim of his playful humor.

Those people who have not been able to e this week's walk at Gilmore's must not feel downhearted for fear that there may never be another. A six-day walk, of fourteen hours each day, is announced for next week at the same place, and no doubt there will be more to follow, as long as people are willing to give fifty cents or a dollar to see men or women trudge in tights on a track.

Taken altogether, the attendance on the FLEARY match has been decidedly smaller than that of the Astr.Ev match, although the price of admission for the ASTLEY was twice as high. Possibly had Blower Brown postponed his eramps, and had Peren CrossLAND shown his best British style, the walk would have aroused something of the excitement of its predecessor. But somehow the general public has not beer as much affected by the really excellent performances of the domestic brick-carrier Musrate as by those of the fereign waterman, ROWELL. Yet the admirers of the Haverstraw barrow-wheeler may well demand, in the language of Sharesprake:

lionary and Money. What should be in that Rowers. Maries will start a spirit as your as flower.

And so will Spellacy weave a spell as deep as KROHKE; yet somehow the public interest in the former match to know who would take the belt, and who would get the other prizes, was greater than the analogous interest in the pres-ent. Still, the walk has evidently paid the managers; it has attracted crowds, if not quite as great as the other match; and the large number of good scores shows the growth of trained

A WALL STREET MAN OUT WEST. inl and Political Aspects of Mormonism Interpreted by U. S. Officials—Com-fort of Life in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 27 .-- The land of the latter-day saints produces upon a stranger the impression of an oasis in the Great American Desert. Nothing but black desolution is to be seen through Wyoming, Idaho, and the greater portion of Nevada, while in Utah luxuriant farms, pastures, and rich flower and fruit gardens are constantly to be met with. A careful artificial irrigation gives so much strength to the vegetation here that it does not perish even in a year of merciless drought like the one through which Utah is now passing. They have not had rain here for four months past and the soil is transformed into a thick layer of dust, but the fruit and grain crops have no suffered much and though most of the trees look scorched, the apples, plums, peaches, and apricots are as plentiful and succulent as ever.

It is a well-known fact that fanatical commu nities always excel in agriculture. In Europe as well as in this country, intense sectarianism has always proved a concomitant of exceptionally successful farming. Partially debarred from intercourse with the world at large, the fanatics and sectarians seem to be naturally compelled to devote all their leisure and sur plus energies to the cultivation of the soil Driven frequently away to the most barren stretches of land, they transform them in the course of a few years into radiant gardens The Shakers offer as striking an illustration of this law as the Mormons. Nowhere do you find as fine vegetables as in Lebanon; nowhere do you find finer fruits than here.

tracts of land in Utah with those already improved that the amount of work bestowed by the Mormons upon their soil can be understoo But it is not only in agricultural pursuits that the Mormons appear to excel. In less than thirty years they built in the heart of a desert a city which would be an ornament to the most prosperous and civilized portion of this continent. They have here business buildings as fine as those of Philadelphia or Chicago; the new temple they are building promises to equal. if not in dimensions, at least in finish, the New York Cathedral: their main Z. C. M. I. (Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution) store is as large and complete as the most renowned co operative store in England; and some of their

It is only by comparing the yet uncultivated

ommercial centres of this country.

And all this has been created by capital delved neither from wild stock, mining, and banking speculations, nor from gigantic mercantile and manufacturing operations, but by capital accumulated from the savings of agricultural laborers.

private residences are as cosey and pretty as the richest suburban villas of any of the great

A town of some 25,000 people, living under the ban of the whole civilized world, here offers the stranger just as much comfort as any city of four times its size. The hotels are excellent The stores are as richly supplied as those of any of the great inland cities. The book stores are particularly striking. There is hardly a periodical, a newspaper, or a book of note pub lished in this country which you cannot obtain in Salt Lake City, while this is by no means the case in St. Louis or Cincinnati. The appearnce of the inhabitants unmistakably denotes both culture and taste, in dress as well as in manners. Rowdyism is entirely unknown, and what are called low quarters do not exist here. One street is as good as another, and the poorest street differs from the best only in the size of its gardens and the character of its buildings. There are a few drinking, gambling

and disorderly houses, but they are tolerated exclusively for the use of the 3,000 Gentiles re siding in the city, and are under the strong control of the city authorities, composed exdusively of Mormons. Socially, Salt Lake City is, of course, unbear

ably duil for a stranger. But the Mormons amuse themselves just as much as the population of any other city. They have a large thea tre visited by all the travelling troupes, to which, when necessary, they add their own orchestra and choruses. They have frequent dancing parties, and indulge freely in driving and riding. Gentile residents who do not med dle, with their creed and social organizations are readily received in their families.

The great peculiarity of Salt Lake City in the eyes of the visitor is that, contrary to all his expectations, he does not find here anything cculiar. The Quakers and the Shakers strike you by their costumes, their habits, and their manners the very moment you see them, while there is no outward clue whatever to distinguish a Mormon from a Gentile, except it be in he lowest sort, which, being composed of very outlandish looking foreigners, assimilate but slowly with their new surroundings. The emirant trains bringing constantly hundreds of European proselytes present a very curious as The English, the Scotch, the Weish, th Scandinavian, the Swiss, maintain rigidly th peculiarities of their national customs an manners, but they are at once despatched to the minor settlements in the interior of Utah or in Idaho, and are never to be seen in the streets of

Salt Lake City. This absence of peculiarities in the great body Mormons, as well as the non-existence of any religious rites or social habits, and the difficulty of obtaining an insight into the home life o Mormons, makes it impossible for a stranger to learn anything concerning them by mere obserration. He can do so only by reading and talk ing. He becomes familiar with their creed from their books, and with the organization of their social and home life from conversation with themselves, as well as with intelligent Geniles living among them, whose impartiality has not been distorted by hatred of polygamy. It has been my good luck to meet here several

gentlemen of this description, mainly Federal officers in the different branches of the Government service, and the opinions which I have elicited from them on Mormonism were a perfect surprise to me. The mass of United States officials here deadly enemies of Mormons, and wont hear of anything but judicial or military extermination of the sect. But the intelligent mi nority among them take quite a different view of the subject. Summing up their arguments the present and future condition of Mormonian and its relation to the United States would ap pear as follows:

The Mormons are as industrious, well-be haved, and honest as any Government could wish its people to be. By trying to prosecute or persecute them the Government will only inrease their fanaticism and in so far strengthen them. Polygamy is by no means general among them, and, if not interfered with, must not urally tend to decrease. It has been decreasing for years past. The introduction of rail roads into Utah and the importation of all sorts of articles of luxury have rendered family life very expensive, and few men can afford to keep several wives, each of whom has acquired tastes for European and Eastern fashions and manners of living. The majority of the more enterprising young Mormon men have almos entirely renounced matrimony. They will marry only if they find a suitable girl with money enough to satisfy her toilet and house hold requirements. But as the girls here have but little money, if any, a large number of young men of moderate means remain bachelors.

Polygamy has its strong hold only among the Mormon priesthood who believe in it as in a law of revelation, or else in the lowest people, who take to the plurality of wives as a source of income. They make their wives work, and thus avoid the necessity of using hired labor. Among this kind, polygamy takes, of course, . most disgusting aspect, all the wives and children living in one house; and had it not been for the strong religious feeling animating all of them, the abominable influence of he this kind would have been fraught with incalulable danger. Among the richer Mormons the several wives of each man have their sepaate households and come in contact with each other only of their free accord. The young women enter into polygamie unions upon pure ly religious principles. They acknowledge that the cross they have to bear is a heavy one; rective influence span the language probably out of all but they consent to bear it in expectation of a proportion to us size and modest pretensions

METHODISTS IN A QUANDARY.

reward in kingdom come. Love, passion, o

conjugal affection, in the Gentile sense of these

words, never enters their heads, and two sisters

(like the two daughters of Brigham Young)

will marry one man, upon the same principle

that two sisters of a religious Catholic family

might enter a convent. The young generation

of girls, who have received a good education

and whose views have naturally been enlarged.

do their best to avoid polygamic marriages; but

they cannot openly declare themselves against them, for fear of expulsion from the Church as

well as from their parental homes. A good

proof that polygamy is losing ground among

the better classes of Mormons can be found in

the fact that in many instances children born

from plural marriages have been sent East or

to Europe, and remain there. The homely, ig-

norant, or destitute girl frequently consents to

be the third or fourth wife of a man from purely

practical considerations. She is tempted by th

man promises to place at her disposal.

house, the peach orchard, or the cow, which the

If the United States Government carries out

its threat of unrelenting judicial prosecution of

polygamy, it will not only render Mormon fa-

naticism stronger than ever, and in so far in-

crease the number of polygamic marriages, but

it is likely to cover itself with ridicule, for the

prosecution of polygamy is extremely difficult

in Utah. Judicial proof of a polygamic mar-

ringe is almost unobtainable, for the ceremony

of marriage is secret, and no Mormon can be

induced to confess the fact of such a marriage

having been performed when it comes to con-

fessing in court. They depy the fact or remain

Although the total number of Mormons in

this country already exceeds 130,000 and is con-

stantly increasing, the growth of their political

influence is not to be apprehended. They have

no influence whatever outside of the Territories

of Utah and Idaho, and are losing it even there

The development of the mines and railroads in

these regions is constantly bringing here a flow

of Gentile immigration, and there is no doub

that in a few years the Gentiles will be able to

compete with the Mormons at the elections, es

pecially if they can be induced to vote as solidly

as the Mormons do. For some reason Mormons

One of the oldest Government officials here

told me that it was his firm belief that any at-

tempt judicially to prosecute Mormonism would surely involve the United States Government in

Interminable troubles, and infuse new strength

The only way to exterminate it," said he

is to leave it alone. The spread of civilization

into the most objectionable practices of this sect

and intellectual progress will soon bring it to a

natural collapse. If the Government wants

should appoint an intelligent committee to in-

quire into the origin of Mormon revelation.

There are still men and women living in Penn-

sylvania, in Illinois, in Ohio, and in the State of

New York who knew Joseph Smith, and who

if examined, would make affidavite in regard to

By courtesy of the same gentleman I ob-

tained a long interview with President John Taylor, successor of Brigham Young, and was

thus enabled to become familiar with the argu-

the polygamic medal shall be shown in my next

FORCING AN ADJOURNMENT.

Aldermen Still Unwilling to Vote on Mayor

The Aldermen met yesterday to act upon

he tax levy for 1879 and to transact routine

business. Several ordinances were passed au-thorizing the repayement of stree's, and then

the Finance Committee reported the tax levy.

The amount to be raised by taxation to defray

the expenses of the city Government for this year, and to pay the city's quota of the State tax

and the interest on the city debt is \$28,226,998.84

The assessed valuation of the real and personal

estate upon which the tax is to be levied in

\$1,094,063,335. The rate of taxation is 2.58 per

head of the Republican Association in the Ninti Assembly District, William J. Kane is a Demo-erat and ex-Civil Justice. Mr. Winfield is a Democratic ex-Congressman, and Mr. Limbeck is an influential Republican in the Twelth As-sembly District.

A Strange Politing Booth.

At Park avenue and East Thirty-seventh

treet stands a barn-like structure of white pine, twenty

by twenty five feet, and fitteen feet high, with the ir

s ription, "Sonp House" scrawled on a large part of its surface in chalk and pencil. A double barn door, fast

ened by a big iron bar and a padlock, opens on Pari

ened by a big iron bar and a padlock, opens on Park avenus, and a small window fronts on Thirty-seventh street. On either hand are numering brown-stone indices of four and five stories. Thirty-seventh street, settle the exception of a narrow allowes, on the morth side, is closed by the structure, and there is considerable predaming indicated in the merchanters, and there is considerable measurement of residents in the merchanters. The structure is the polling death in the merchanters, and there is the polling that it is the merchanter of the more hand, and was put up on the first case of the inext aristocrate in the city, and the inext close were unable to get the lease even of a stable for election purposes.

Spurgeon.

A brother of the preacher Spurgeon of Eng-

iand lectured in Association Hall last evening on "My Brother and His Work." The speaker called lately to see

Longfellow, and the venerable poet at once said, " How

is your brother?" and everybody else asks the sam

Refusing to Support the Hon. John Kelly,

Mr. George A. Kingsland, who is the Vice-

President of the Independent Democratic General Contitue in Brooklyn, which has voted to support the He

The Relies of a Saint, Prince, and Hero.

diowing singular advertisement:

In the Galos of St. Petersburg, we find the

following singular advertisetion:
In FI Sopria Califerial of the city of Novgorsa, on the
20th day of September, 1879, there will be performed an
interesting reliators extended to the frameposition
of the relice of St. Prince Maticavity free frameposition
of the relice of St. Prince Maticavity free frameposition
of the relice of St. Prince Maticavity free frameworks, the
Brave, in the holy successful in advantage, and who
till the present time, has incurrented an oneity restrict
to a plain weeded coffin. The relice will be transcerred
from this coffin into a new siteer shrine of inactification
artistic work. The pions worshippers of ancient and
framewer relice of the millionnial Novgores are respectfully
invited to be present at the sacred covening.

Life Saving on the Jersey Coast.

On the 15th inst, the forty-one life-saving sta

tions along the New Jersey coast are to be equipped for the winter. The stations will be manned by six men and

a district. Atthough the houses have been open since the following the f

The Consolidated Bank Directors in Court.

MONTBEAL, Quebee, Oct. 10.- The directors of

he Convolutated Bank appeared in court today. Their

onniel made a motion on technical grounds to quash the

indiciments. The Grown Prosecutor applied for a post-community will be contained to consider the motion. As he had not been notified to it previously, the application was gradied.

A new and thoroughly revised edition of Ed-

ward S. Gould's time Francis, with now matter, has been jublished by A. C. Armstrong & Cu. This book has passed through seven editions since it first appeared in 1867.

has prevented much testal controvery about the proper

res of words, and has exercised a conservative

Cooper's Nominations.

RIGOLO.

ments of the other side. This reverse side of

his dissolute life and character."

really to give Mormonism a severe blow it

are intensely adverse to mining pursuits.

silent in regard to it.

Can They Accept a Gift of \$250 from the Proceeds of a Lottery Ticket ! CORNWALL, N. Y., Oct. 6 .- At a recent lotery drawing David Wright of Mountainville held half of the ticket which drew the capital urize of \$30,000. Of the \$15,000 received be inested \$12,000, and gave \$250 of the rest to the Methodist church of which he was formerly a member and to which a large number of hi relatives belong. Wright was a poor man and

relatives belong. Wright was a poor man and an invalid, and the money was very acceptable. On Sunday morning last the Methodist brethren held a prayer meeting. One of the subjects which engaged their attention was that of the money needed to repair the meeting house. While bemeaning their sad pecuniary condition Mr. Wright gave the \$250 to make the needed repairs. The all-important theme of talk now is. 'Can they accept this money?'

"I don't think we can." said one of the members, 'tor it's against our teachings and against all moral laws. Our Church creed is diametrically opposed to lotteries in every shape, and although Mr. Wright might be sincere in his good intentions, as he undoubtedly is, we cannot accept any such gift.'

Another brother said: 'So far as I am concerned, I don't believe we will overstep the bounds of propriety or prudence by accepting the gift. If we are to question over giver of good, be it to the poor and indigent or to the Church will ever read much of a harvest from the generous who have to give. Suppose, for instruce, that Mr. Wright had \$250 laid away, and when he got the \$15,000 from his lottery ticket he gave us the \$250 he had saved up. Of course we only got the \$250 he had saved up. Of course we only got the \$250 he had saved up. Of course we only got the \$250 he had saved up. Of course we only got the \$250 he had saved up. Wright his lottery ticket he gave us the \$250 he had saved up. Wright will it is likely to for some time yet. A great many religious persons outside of the pale of the Church are interested in the question, and are arguing it freely from different standpoints.

JAY GOULD'S OPERATIONS.

Before the Railroad Investigating Com-

Where, According to One Witness, he Realized a Profit of \$2,500,000.

mittee, yesterday, Mr. George P. Guppy, who was General Superintendent of the Eric Railway in Jay Gould's time, testified that when Jay Gould went into office the capital stock of the road was \$25,111,210; the funded debt, \$22,429,920, and the floating debt, \$2,517,301, making a total indebtedness of \$51,075,943, and that when Jay Gould went out of office, in March, 1872, the capital stock was \$86,536,910; the funded debt, \$22,395,000, and the floating debt, \$3,534,813. Of the entire stock and debt increase, \$47,332,171 was accounted for in the State Engineer's reports by the cost of the old New York and Erie Railroad, but there was nothing to account for any other part of the increase; thus, \$4,323,350 increase was not accounted for in any way.

The annual rennin paid for the lines leased by the Erie when Mr. Guppy was connected with it was \$1,100,000. The witness testified to some rather remarkable facts in connection with this leasing of roads by the Erie. He said that when the Northern Railroad of New Jersey was leased to the Erie it had a small capital stock and debt, but both of these were enormously increased under Mr. Gould's management. According to the witness, however, President Gould's most successful ventures were in his dealings with the Chemung and the Canandaigua and Emira Railroads. The Erie had loused the two roads, the contracts being that if the rental was not promptly paid the leases should be void. Gould quietly bought up all the stock of both lines, and then, in his capacity as President of the Erie, stopped paymont of the rennal. At once the leases lapsed, and both the smaller roads were Mr. Gould's private property. He sold them to the Pennsylvania Central, realizing a profit of \$2,500,000. The capital stock of the Chemung road, when the Erie leased it, was \$380,000, and that of the Canandaigua and Elimira \$500,000.

Once the witness was asked to exchange his \$5,000 a year under the Erie for the Presidency of the Jefferson Car Company, \$100,000 worth of its stock and \$10,000 a year. He accepted the offer, but Jay Gould faram, he said, that the Jefferson Car Company's stock, and continued in the employ of the Erie. Free Gould went into office the capital stock of the road was \$25,111,210; the funded debt, \$22,429,-

The Army and the Indians.

\$1,004,063,335. The rate of taxation is 2.58 per cent. The rate lost year was 2.55 per cent. The increase in the rate this year is caused by additional appropriations aggregating \$210,653, in pursuance of laws passed by the Legislature of 1879. The report was inid over until Friday next when the levy will be confirmed.

That business over, Alderman Roberts moved to adjourn. President Mott arose and began to argue against adjournment, wherenpon Alderman Morris raised the point of order that a motion to adjourn was not debatable. President Mott at once put the question and the Hoard adjourned. It was afterward ascertained that President Mott's auxiety to prevent an adjourament was caused by his receipt of two messages from Mayor Cooper, which he wished to present to the Board. One nominited Jacob D. Ackerman as Police Commissioner Wheeler's successor, and the other named William J. Kane, Charles H. Winfield, and John C. Limbeck for Excise Commissioners. Mr. Ackerman is the head of the Republican Association in the Ninth Assembly District William J. Kane, as a Denty TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reason shy disaster occasionally comes to our troops is not be-ause the army is small but because it is badly hamiled, about a year ago Tax Sun called attention to there being About a year ago like see cancer attention to there terms a whole requirement at Leavenworth, several companies at Omains, a rectiment at Nort Wayne, hear Detroit, a regiment of two in the South, a requirement about San Francisco, several companies at Washington or marrit, and a regiment at Sail Lake. There is no more need for tender at any of these blaces than "in a Connecticut Sunday school," as The Sig then said.

Before asking Concress to increase the army let our position it control and our sweet little Lacutemant-General and control a employ the one we have.
Shi riden was once analous to have the efficience of Louis
lang declared bandith and turned ever to him. Why to
seed this man of high courage and higher pay to figh send this non of high courage and higher pay to fight instance.

Were Gen Sherman not wholly given up to politice in the interests of his brather John and to tending the begins President, he would no doubt give a whole day to this Indian problem.

Civitian.

A Vindleation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Victor Paron had a card in Wednesday's Ses stigmatizing the p bers of the Jeffersonian Democracy as "thieves and los pers of the deflerational removeracy as "threve and load era." As Secretary of the organization, I was author ized to write a refutation of the charges. We are a voin organizat out, and loave a useful gurpose in view. We are not mercetary in our motives. Some of the purest an ablest ment of the State are commercied with the part when I could mention. Look at our State tricket. I compares favorably with any ever comminated. Mr. Far ten has some imaginary wrongs, We request vindical ten has some imaginary wrongs. We request vindical ten.

Judge Speir Checks the Clubbers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see in to TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; I see in to-day's 8x8 the verdict against Policeman Radiums, and the splendid charge of Julige Speir, whose wise discre-tion in protecting the criticens against ruffinite in police to in protecting the critical appropriate. As an old critical, allow me to contrared appropriate. As an old upon the verdict and in on the charge, which will save matrix a head and many a life.

A Democrat of the Democrats. From Major-Gen. Butlet's Paneuil Hall Speech.

What is Dimogracy? The right of the people of covers themselves, to make their own laws, and have qualifying etting. Do not know of any other Demogracy has that 100 you know anything better than that? Ben had that 100 you know anything better than that? Ben than that the contained and activities better than that the beausers of them answer to seep shibbled in the Democracy I was a bemocrat when Frank Bird was a conscience while. I was a bemocrat when Frank Bird was a conscience while. I was a bemocrat when John Maria bemocrat a hen Josah It. Albott was a free Notes of the second at the second when John Quinty Adams a bear on street Whig. I was a bencerar when the cost of feature from Maria was a bencerar when the cost of feature from Maria street in Lowell to not an a place of the six any man that when I to be like a feature from a place of the feature of employment. I would apply the prison a civilized buildoors in Missaccionetta as a shirteen accountry in Missaccionetta, equal protection, equal burdens, equal powers equal duties under the law to all men is not be not covered to be the country of the law to all men is not be not covered to be the country of the law to all men is not be not covered to be the country of the law to all men is not be not covered to be the country of the law to all men is not be not covered to be the country of the country of the law to all men is not be not covered to be the country of the country of the law to all men to be not covered to be not covered to be not covered to be successful.

Capt. Williams.

The notorious Capt. Williams was arraigned r trial before the Police Board of Westman's Arralar aim of Mr. Jatin Cameball, a reporter, the charge strat the latter, which is quested to was a the Techniques of Present States the University of the Police Was read to Present States Home was read to restent them and sterward for thirty which I would be a received the same steel of the present states the property of the present states are to the last was present the read in the first the last was presented to which the control of the last was presented to the last and the Conference of the last was presented to the last and the Conference of the last was presented to the last was a function of the last was a he Court to which be to some rather or my or the drain (describers)—are with this berne the officers also them note custody. The horizontal medicress be completely that the source of a buly and normalisations with a relation cover from Commission forces, it. What is the secret that this man with duly, which gives from ampointry? It is turn to find

Men, not Principles.

This is a country which is truly free, sir.

Where every eithers a sovereign is;

No would be monarch, and no nodern Casar, Can claim this mighty continent for his But they who tam would keep the country free Upset themserves, divide, and disagree.

The highest blessings for the greatest number Is still the theory of which we boast. But petty matters all our actions caunter. Binding great issues to the party post, And daily putting principle to shame. To sound the graise of some ignoric manne.

The many are supposed to join their volces, And those to faily overcome the new; But with 'tes donotral what the recepto's charge is Or if the echo of their words is true For little men, who seek to cauch their votes. Start shaple tunes on many different notes.

Great principles the people soon would settle. once the consecould be clearly made But they are not allowed to prove their mettle. By men who make of politics a trade, And principles, in spite of voice and pen, Serve but as suppling stones for schish men.

Thus we, andertiny decrees, are dritting, Quite nimiessly, to our appointed cuil. To this sale and to that the rate is shirting, White mails reconnece, but warnely seem to mer Thus millions of pur voters, though not tools, Are some man's servants, or some faction's tools.

Sort throats and hour-cross are effectually cared by

SUNBEAMS.

-Prince Muley Abbas, uncle of the 3ultan of Morocco, has died of poison administered in a glass of sherbet. He was a man of great wealth and sopularity, and, the reigning Sultan being very inn minent candidate for the succession to the

This fact may account for his violen -The Paris Globe says that three of the Kings of Europe are about to have an interview; but as they don't intend to declare war against any country or to trighten anyhody, their Majesties' project is almost unnoticed by the European press. The King of Sweden and the King of Greece are to visit the King of Denmark, who invited them to enjoy a period of sporting. as invalid, and the money was very accept

-The Glasgow Herald of Sept. 20 says; The Grasgow Detail of Sept. 20 says;

"During the past fortnight one of the largest firms of agents in Lancashire has taken more orders for American cotton cloth for limits than they have in the same period received in connection with all the English firms which they commercially represent. This illustrates foreign competition in a more serious light than many persons have hitherto viewed it."

-Worth, the Paris man milliner, has a forewoman called Miss Mary, who is almost as wifely known, locally, as himself. She is an English brunette, with a light and very graceful figure, and takes orders with the sir of a queen. She is always arrayed in one of Worth's latest inspirations, and an admirer says that if she were clad in a tow bar, with a hempen cord round her waist, she would impart to the garb an air or subtle legance which would render it attractive

-Brazil consumes large quantities of North American timber because she has very lew saw mills. The streams wash away many trees, which mill owners at their mouths would have simply to capture and land, A Portuguese who built a mill a few years ago at the nouth of the Madeira River, has recently retired with a large fortune, although he had employed only the radest nechinery, and unskilled workmen. The cedar logs the ting down supplied bim in five months in every year with cofficient timber for the entire year's work

-While Emperor William was at Gastein, a sleight of hand performer, more clever at his tricks than happy in his speech, obtained permission to display his skill before the royal visitor. A brilliant company witnessed his performance. He acquitted himself credi tably and liberal applause rewarded him. At the close he stepped toward the distinguished circle of spectators and said: "And now comes the best of all my feats. Has perhaps one of the centlemen a clean handkerchief about him!" The Emperor's hearty isughter was joined in by the rest of the company, the clean handkerchief was furnished, and the leat was performed.

-The son of a German farmer returning rom military service, threatened to commit murder when he found that his younger brother had supplanted him in the affection of a girl. She laughed at him and said she didn't believe he could muster courage to drown himself in the neighboring lake. He said he would kill droself in a manner which would make her bair stand on end, and on Sunday, Sopt. 7, attached himself securely to a young horse and put a lighted slow match in its ear. After a frantic gallop across country, the moddened animal plunged into the lake. The young man's body was taken out mutilated beyond recognition.

-Herr Johann Boch, a well-known painter of Germany, was killed by a stroke of lightning some weeks ago while taking awalk in the neighborhood of a Bavarian village, where he had been passing the sum-mer. It was beginning to rain, and he opened his umbrella, which almost immediately thereafter was struck by a thunderbolt that killed the unfortunate artist in stantly. A black mark, extending from the head down-ward, showed the course the electric fluid had taken. The gold chain that Boch wore could not be found, and is supposed to have been consumed; the coin about his person was scattered in all directions, and his clothes were turn to bits. He was about 50 years of age.

-The probabilities are that, in the event of a return of the Liberal party to power, Mr. Gladatone will be raised to the peerage, and lead in the upper, while Lord Hartington will lend in the lower, Honse, Mr. Gladstone is now 70, and, it may perhaps be safely asserted, has done as much brain work as any man of his time. How materially his duties as a Minister would be diminished by going up to the Lords may be estimated y the fact that last session the Lords sat 200 against 910 hours in the Commons; in fact, a peer can 99 nights at of 100 be in bed by 12 o'clock, so far as legislation is concerned. Mr. Gladstone in the upper House would

be a tower of strength to his party where it is weakest.

— The newest service rendered by menkeys. to mankind was recently illustrated in London. In one of the school districts too many parents reported no chil dren in their families, and in order to ascertain the real number of children in the district the school officers re sorted to an ingenious measure. Two monkeys were gayly dreased, put in a wagon, and, accompanied by a brass band, were carried through the streets of the district. At once crowds of children made their appearance. The procession was stopped in a park, and the school officers began their work; distributing candies to the youngsters they took their names and addresses. They found out that ever sixty parents kept their chil dren from school. The ingenious measure brought to the schools about 200 boy's and girls.

-The streets in Paris which suggest the First or Second Empire are receiving fresh titles. The Roi de Rome and the Prince Imperial have both suffered estracism; the Empress Eugenic is no longer permitted to give her name to an avenue; and even the second Consert of Naroleon I. finds herself ruthlessly out in twain in order to obliterate the memory of her once Imperial status. The Rue Marie Louise has now be ome the Rue Mario et Louise. Some of the changes are pleasant. The Quai Adam has been turned into the Quai Adolphe Adam in honor of the sparkling composer who wrote the comic opera of "Le Posti lon de Longiu meaux." clericalism has been rebuked and a co I the Rue Neuve Bossuet into the Rue Milton, the Rue

Neuve des Martyra is to be known as the Rue Morée, and

the Rue d'Enfer has become the Rue Denfert Rochere. -In 1867 France had a very bad harvest, and when bakers' bread rose at Augonleme to fifty con-times the kill-gramme, several leading townsmen organ-ized, on a capital of \$2,400, an economic bakery, to rermish bread of the best quality and lowest price to all cooperating. About 400 families, who paid up \$1.25 each, immediately joined. The first year the premoters attempted nothing beyond reducing the price of bread, which they sold to subscribers 20 per cent lower than the bakers. When the hard times were over it became a question whether the whole scheme should not be dropped, but at the instance of one very energetic c adjutor, it was carried so triumphantly forward that not only has bread been furnished to the subscribers at less than the bakers' prices, but the F2,466 subscribed in the hard times has been repaid to the gentlemen who nevolently advanced it, and a bakery worth \$8,000 has been crected. From a thousand to eleven hundred families now derive from this source their daily captly of the very best bread, instead of paying a higher price for

venience of taking at home.

-The German criminal code contains some laws that have no counterpart in our stainte he ks. Such is that which prohibits, under beavy (encluses the use of insulting language amout the Emperor, a law under which there have been very many prosecutions in the basi year. Another is the currons starnte prescribing punishment for behavior in violation of the respect that the dead. This law is said to have been rarely made the occasion of Brosecution, but a case has just been below the Circuit Court at Berlin in which it has been supplied, Several months ago the walow Laurenham was interest in the church and at Weissenser. She had been po-sessed of single wealth, but her numerous children, with one execution, were greatly disappointed in their re-pectations, the bulk of her property flaving hero to-queathed to one daughter. Unable to restrain the rura and disgist aroused by this discovery, one of the law of the widow, a provision design mained meister, presented himself at the interment and as the grave was about to be closed stemped up to it, not, in the presence of the priest and the assembled months is with load expressions of contempt, and upon the codin. He was arrested and proscruted, the attorney for the first erument demanding that he should be writened to be months impresented. The Court was inscend however, in consideration of the recity of such an effects. and imposed fourteen days' confinement.

-The subject of viviscetion has not come very prominently before the American public for so be the investigators having been less crucker more caution or less enterprising than those of Europe, but in Forefand and Germany heated concreversion have been raging about it, and much strong neiting has been rained touth. A convention of the German associations for the prevention of orueity to animals that next exercise world. ago in Gotha took up this subject, and after long the re-sion adopted a series of resolutions not recommendable 4 that not even the stonicst advocate of struction of take just exception to. After declaring itself colontent to determine whether the discertion of have, a male is really essential to the voids of selected the C vention proceeds to say that, however that may be decay depictes the wanton cruelles at the 1911 to access the vivisethouses, and it calls become the total the Beschstag to order as examinated if the question and it they errors at the continuous of a vivinection is really multiplicable to consume enventues then, to accept twistation continue of the principle proper restrictions and control and to prevent the Lates tion of universary toronter to structure the com-inered that vivia in qualify the beginning with the the discouler of chall have an including to 0.4 wherever that does not do on the organises of the ex-permentation, any-therms should be completely and that paralyzing according should be the above of a full string for all as the ties ex- (2 a line from other) + 5 part of the investigation, that is some or lie (some object of the experiment loss) of the some of the same that it is almost a strong to the same that it is a some that it is a some with the rose under the same of the same that it is a some of the same that it is a some of the same of the sam in illustration of becomes all of have receionsty been diversion for the faction of the purpose of t